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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected activites returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Commercial Side.

Soon after DEWRY'S victory the Manufacturers' Club of Cincinnati passed resolutions declaring that the Philippines should remain in the possession of the United States. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has sent to Mr. McKINLEY a memorial which utters the general opinion of merchants and manufacturers as to the disposition of the Philippines. We print the whole memorial as a fair statement of the commercial necessity for their permanent occupation:

"The determination of questions involved in connection with American relations to the Philippine Islands is a matter which greatly concerns the inter-cets of our country. In reaching conclusions due consideration should be given to the commercial importance and possibilities surrounding the question. These islands represent a population of about 9,000,000 people, who are noted for their industrial accomplishments and proclivities. The lands are fertile and productive. The important extent to which commerce has already reached between that region and other countries would have great impulse and rapid growth under awise and stable government, such as the United States could assure. The result on such a basis would be one of advantage, not only to the poo, le and the industries of these islands, but to all countries having trade relations with thom.

"Whatever rights of possession or of dictation that may be acquired by the United States relating these islands will be secured legitimately and without the incident of a plan for aggression for ter-ritorial expansion. In view of these facts, no questions of sentiment, of religion, of territorial advantage should have precedence over the significance of commercial interests in settling the question of future control of these possessions. It is therefore imperative that the Government of the United States, in entertaining adjustment of peace terms with Spain, should not be hasty in a decision concerning these islands, which might relinquish rights of the

highest importance.

"When it is considered that of the more than \$8,000,000,000 of capital commanded by Ameri can industrial concerns one-third of such element available for promotion of prosperity and accumula-tion of wealth is unemployed and idle, the importance of our commercial interests must be recog-nized. The point has been reached in the industrial development of the United States which urgently calls for extension of its facilities for foreign com-merce, and opportunities coming properly within the reach and power of our country calculated to wivance such ends should not be allowed to be lost."

Shall we expand our American commerce and American industries by taking possession of this new and rich field, or shall we meekly let some other nation have it?

The Island of Luzon.

It is doubtful whether the importance of the island of Luzon in the great archipelago of which it forms the chief northern member is yet appreciated by us. The only other island approaching it even in size is Mindanao, at the south, and that is very far inferior in cultivation, wealth, the character of its population, or any of the other elements of value.

Luzon is larger than all the other Philippine islands put together, and has a larger population than all the rest. It is 550 miles long, with a breadth of 130 at its broadest, and one of its rivers is 180 miles long. In area it equals New York and New Jersey combined. Its two mountain chains, with peaks 7,000 feet high, are covered with mighty forests, while the valleys and plains are wonderfully luxuriant, as the crops of hemp, sugar, tobacco, rice, and other products show. Gold, copper, iron and coal are among its minerals. Manila, its capital, is one of the great marts of the manufacture many things, from cheroots to cordage and embroideries, 160,000 people, It is the metropolis of the Philippines, the emporium of the archipelago's trade.

Manila, then, must be ours. Why should there be, indeed, how could there be, two sovereignties in the island? And why should there be two sovereigntles in the archipelago?

Why the Conventions Will Be Late.

The nominating conventions which put the successful candidates in the field for Governor of New York convened at these dates: 1885 Sept. 25 1884 Sept. 26Sept. 12 1896.....Sept. 15

That is, the State conventions nominating the candidates for Governor elected during this period were all held on the fortnight between the 12th and the 26th of September. This year when the whole list of State officers and members of both branches of the Legislature are to be voted for, it is the declared purpose of both parties to hold their respective conventions at even later dates, the Republicans on Sept. 27 and the Democrats on Oct. 4.

This year there are special reasons for such delay. Under the provisions of the State Constitution, aliens desiring to complete their naturalization must make application for final papers before Aug. 9, as that is the last day on which such papers can be utilized for voting, citizenship for the period of ninety days instead of thirty days being now a prerequisite for suffrage. Moreover, the practical effect of the provision of the present Electoral Code allowing certificates of party nominations for State offices to be filed thirty days before election has been to delay the holding of conventions making municipal nominations until the latest practicable day, and naturally the same rule is now applied to State conventions.

Campaign oratory and campaign literature, except such as reaches the voters through newspapers, is no longer of as much importance as formerly even in the interior and rural counties. The weekly papers, as agencies of communication in calitical matters, have been superseded by the daily papers. The printing of the ballots, now in the exclusive control of the State, is done more expeditiously than when both that and the distribution of the tickets devolved upon the political parties themselves. Political organizations working methodically the year through have superseded largely the old method of campaigning. Such an organization is ready to take the field, to mobilize its party forces, on thirty days' notice. The long drawn out canvass is no longer necessary, nor is it profitable. "Stumping the State" by campaign orators is largely a relie of ebbing political methods preserved only by

city the enormous increase and improvement of transit facilities has simplified canvassing greatly. Both here and elsewhere the time required for it has been much reduced.

Over 70 per cent, of the State's popula-

tion lives now in its incorporated cities, These are the notable reasons why campaigns in New York have been made so much shorter than formerly; but this year there is a peculiar justification for the greatest possible abbreviation. Public interest is absorbed in the war and the national expansion to result from it, and obviously the election of next November will turn on national rather than State issues. Merely parochial politics and politicians will deserve little of the public attention. The people have something else to think about now.

A thirty-day campaign will fill all the requirements of both parties in New York this year. A short, sharp and decisive campaign will be a natural feature of the situation.

Prosperity and the School of Defamation.

The confidence is universal in the financial and commercial world that this country will enter upon a period of extraordinary prosperity at the conclusion of our war with Spain, now so near at hand. That feeling prevails as generally abroad as at home.

The demonstration of our military prowess, financial soundness, national unity and political sufficiency afforded by the war has created new and greater self-confidence at home and an unwonted and a profounder respect for our potency in all foreign minds. It is evident to the whole world that territorial expansion will open rich and fresh fields for American enterprise, extend and diversify our markets, give a new impetus to our commerce and manufactures, draw larger attention to the financial opportunities here offered, and give to our own people the hopefulness of energy which is a primary essential to vigorous prosperity.

All that is so generally recognized as inevitable that its expression savors of the commonplace. But it is well to say it because already the malignant forces of journalism are gathering such strength as they have, with a view of renewing their assaults on American credit for the purpose of preventing the practical refutation of their ceaseless accusations of corruption and incompetency against our political methods and our public men. They want to justify themselves as prophets of evil by bringing the evil to pass, The war having exposed the groundlessness of their past assaults by a demonstration of national power and integrity, they are the more eager to get the semblance of an excuse for their malice by minimizing the substantial benefits secured in peace. We expect to hear these jackals barking in chorus with all their old energy so soon as the negotiations for the settlement of the war begin formally. They are already training for their howling concert.

Whoever has had occasion to see such newspapers, as, for instance, the Evening Post of this city, must have observed that their whole industry is directed to destruction merely, and for the sake of destruction. Their game is to sow the seeds of discontent with all American institutions and distinguishing peculiarities, social and political, and to awaken distrust in our popular government. For fifteen years they have been engaged in a concerted attempt to bring this country into reproach abroac and to weaken faith in it at home.

This journalistic school of defamation strangely enough, has received very much of such patronage as it has had from among the very business and financial circles most injuriously affected by its malig nant spirit of detraction and disparage ment and its policy of creating doubt, suspicion, distrust, and political confusion. It is engaged in wrecking simply from a love of ill-natured mischief.

The striking and justifiable self-confi dence which is now giving stimulation to all trade and enterprise renders futile the efforts of these newspapers to set back the of prosperity, but made the more impotent by the refusal of even the small part of the public which have tolerated them in the past to give any further countenance or support whatever to their malicious industry. They ought to be left to die of inanition.

Col. Bryan and the Nebraska Conventions.

The three departments of the old Bryan ite party in Nebraska have held their State conventions simultaneously at Lincoln, The Bryanite Democrats, the Silver Republicans and the Populists met as separate organizations, but with a common purpose in view, namely, fusion and the promotion of Bryanism as revised to date by the Colonel himself. There was harmony and cooperation, except a wrangle over the apportionment of the State offices. At one time there was a movement to reconcile differences by putting up BRYAN himself for Governor. The final agreement resulted in the nomination of Populists for Governor, Auditor. Secretary of State, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; a Silver Republican for Lieutenant-Governor; and a Democrat for Attorney-General. Although it appears that the Populist branch of Nebraska Bryanism came out rather the best in the distribution, it probably got no greater share than its numerical superiority and enthusiastic energy warranted it in claiming. The name of the Populist candidate for Governor on the fusion ticket is POYNTER.

While three separate sets of resolutions were adopted by the three conventions, they are practically identical at all the principal points of interest. They reaffirm the Chicago platform of free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, independent of the action of any other nation; express pride and joy in the achievements of Col. BRYAN in peace and in war; condemn the issue of war bonds as unnecessary and unwise; favor the referendum and the election of Senators by direct vote of the people; and declare hostility to the acquisition by the republic of territory so remote as the Philippine islands.

This last addition to the creed of Ne braska Bryanism was due to the special and personal efforts of the Colonel himself. He probably cared more about it than about any other resolution, always excepting the resolution referring to his military record. It was appounced before the conventions met, and while the steering committee was laboring for harmony, that although the great leader was miles away from Lincoln, heroically supporting his country's cause against Spain, he had left behind him "as

legacy to the tri-convention" the "thought" that the Philippines are too the employment of natives as troops or far away to be annexed in whole or in part. armed constabulary under regular officers leaders in a few counties. In this

cepted, but not without some trouble on the part of the administrators of his political wishes. Not only among the Populists, but also among the Democrats, there developed a sentiment in favor of the very imperialism which BRYAN wanted the convention to condemn and denounce. The Lincoln correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that " there was a considerable element in favor of not referring to that subject, or, if it was made the subject of resolutions, to favor the extension of the republic's territory to all land that the flag covers as a result of the work of the army and navy. This sentiment, however, was not strong enough in the committee to change the programme. Col. BRYAN had sounded the keynote of hostility to the retention of the Philippines or other remote territory, and in deference to his wishes the resolutions of each convention on this line were drafted."

Thus it appears that Col. BRYAN's most zealous efforts in the present war are devoted to the restoration to Spain of the territory which DEWEY and MERRITT and the men under them are holding for the flag. This enterprise may be within the functions proper to a political Colonel, but surely not to any other sort of Colonel. It is safe to say that not an officer in the service of the United States, with the single exception of Col. BRYAN, is now engaged in working conventions with a view to embarrassing his Commander-in-Chief.

The alleged spirit of patriotic self-sac rifice which led Mr. BRYAN into the military service of his country needs testing. Gen. MERRITT needs reinforcements. Why not order the Third Nebraska to Manila?

Coming Home.

A grim sign of peace is the general sense that reticence need no longer be observed about the errors of war. We have reached that point, Even Gen. SHAFTER, commanding at Santiago, publishes complaints that at a more critical moment would have been an imperative cause for courtmartial. Shafter's letter was known in Madrid as soon as it was known in New York. The programme is to bring the Santiago army to Montauk, although we have no doubt that, were the time for action to come again, the army, said to be in such an unhappy plight, and doubtless having endured hardships of which the knowledge has but begun to come to the surface, would be found instantly possessed of its normal spirit and power to a surprising degree.

In embarking the troops at Santiago which should be done with all possible energy, the mistakes of their debarkation there and of the despatch of wounded to northern ports must be prevented by the flercest discipline.

The Newest of the Elements. The multiplication of the elements goes

on apace. In the chemical sense, an element is a substance which, unless you add some other substance to it, will produce nothing but itself. Thus, iron, if kept uncombined with anything else, will yield only iron and iron alone. It is a simple body, which cannot

be resolved into anything simpler. In 1874, when Prof. JoSIAH P. COOKE. Jr., of Harvard College, published his wellknown work on the new chemistry, there were sixty-three elementary substances certainly known to chemists. In 1891, according to a list given by Prof. IRA REM-SEN of the Johns Hopkins University, there were sixty-seven. Since then helium and argon have been added to the list of elements-two gases present in the air in minute quantities and remarkable for their indisposition to combine with other elements; and more recently the discovery of still another gas of the same group has been announced, which it is proposed to

Argon and helium have been obtained from the gaseous products of mineral springs in England. It is to Italy, however, that the newest of the elements must e credited, upon which has been be stowed the name coronium. The detection of this substance was made known three weeks ago by a communication to the French Academy of Sciences by Messrs, R. NASINI, F. ANDERLINI and R. SALVADORI, three Italian chemists and physicists, who have been engaged for some time in the spectroscopic study of the gaseous emanations

from various volcanic districts of Italy. The new element was discovered in this way: If the corona, or halo, of the sun be examined through the spectroscope, a definite green line appears in the spectrum, This line is known to men of science as 1474K. It was once supposed to be due to the aurora, but this view has been abandoned, and the line has lately been regarded as indicating the presence of an elementary substance in the solar corona, which must be lighter than hydrogen and did not exist on the earth, since the green line had never been found in the spectrum of any terrestrial body. Now, however, the coronal line has been found for the first time upon the earth. In studying, with the aid of the spectroscope, the volcanic gases arising from the Solfatora of Pozzuoli, the line is plainly revealed; and the inference is that the same element which manifests its presence in the solar corona by this green line must be present in these products of Italian mineral springs, and will eventually be isolated as coronium-the lightest sub-

A writer in the London Times, commenting on this interesting discovery, predicts that other new elements will be found as sociated with coronium.

Insurgents as Our Soldiers.

There is a double significance in our Manila despatches reporting AGUINALDO'S suggestion that native regiments should be formed under American officers. This indicates that the insurgent leader is on satisfactory terms with us, and also that the expense of garrisoning the Philippines, which has been made an objection to annexing them, need not be very great.

In all the despatches which have come from Admiral DEWEY we recall no expres sion of doubt that AGUINALDO could be successfully dealt with. Now our Cavité correspondent reports that the insurgent leader has asked permission to march his troops through Manila after it is taken. Such a request, with the one for the formstion of native regiments, looks to making the best of the situation under American rule.

Native regiments are customary in all well-governed colonies. The British in India and elsewhere have employed them for years, and with proper treatment and competent officers the system can be relied upon as sound. In the Philippines The Colonel's legacy of thought was ac- might be very successful. Acuinalno ities as an evangelist.

seems to be a forehanded person, who keeps well ahead of current events in his plans, and also appreciates that half a loaf is better than no bread.

The difficulties in managing the Philippines will appear less as we approach them.

Gen. JAMES R. WEAVER of Iowa, whom students of calamity remember as the Populist candidate for President in 1802, has been nominated for Representative in Congress by a three-headed convention in Oskaloosa. can't imagine what WEAVER has to wall about now, but he has been a victim of the wailing habit for years and nothing will ever make him give it up. Some cynical delegates in the convention voted for him on the ground that as a Republican would be elected anyway, it was the part of wisdom to put him up, knock him violently down and so have done with him. They don't know him. He is not easily discouraged, and will nominate himself if nobody else will take the trouble to nominate him.

The Hon. JOE BAILEY's resolutions against expansion were rudely smashed by the Texas Demogratic Convention, Mr. Bailey is conscious of possessing remarkable talents for leadership, and it must be a continuous surprise to him that so few persons will consent to follow him.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina rebukes a college of which he is a trustee for consenting to take a gift of \$100,000 from a plutocratic maker of cigarettes. The Judge sees in the gift an effort of plutocracy to smuggle the gold standard into the curriculum A silver university ought to be founded, and plutocrats should be fined for their insidious endowments.

If the Brooklyn Bridge is not strong enough to permit trolley ears to run as close as they can be run, the bridge ought to be strengthened at once.

The Hon. RALPH MEASLEY of Chicago, who holds the proud post of Secretary of Arrangements for the National Conference Foreign Policy, says that "suggestions come from all quarters that prominent places be given on the programme to the Nicaragua Canal and International Arbitration." As most of the State Conventions favor the construction of the canal, the Saratoga conferers are paring to take unnecessary pains; and the Lake Mohonk conference holds the copyright on international arbitration.

From the frequency with which Senator JONES of Arkansas attempts to define the policy of the United States regarding Caba, the Philippines, &c., one might suppose he considers himself a coordinate branch of the Government.—Indianapolis Journal.

This is a wholly erroneous description of the Hon. Jim Jones's belief. He regards the Government as a subordinate branch of the Hon. JIM JONES.

The Hon. BOOSE RUPE is rushing to the front of Missouri statesmanship, and the nose of the Hon. CHAMP CLARK is out of joint. Surely Missouri is big enough to afford two statesmen of the first rank.

The Great Opportunity of Mr. McKinley.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Those who know how to read what is not printed in the day's news see clearly that certain interests are trying to force the United States to scuttle out of the Philippines. Nor is there any reason for surprise at such a dastardly endeavor. We remember that up to the declaration of war similar influences labored to perpetuate the horrible conditions of Spanish rule in Cuba. It appears, too, that the men back of the pol-

ey of scuttle pose as the President's "friends." It is a sorry "friend" who would dissuade Mc-Kinley from becoming the emancipator of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people in the Philip-8,000,000 to 10,000,000 people in the Philippines, as he is now the emancipator of upward of 2,000,000 in the Spanish West Indies.

It is McKinley's luck that he may stand with Jefforson as the broadener of United States territory and the giver of immeasurable and world-wide opportunities to coming generations of Americans, and become with Lincoln one of the great emancipators of history. It is sought to santch from him this glorious crown of immortality and to shut off the opportunities of coming generations by this policy of surrender.

surrender.
It is the duty of every patriotic American to

It is the duty of every patriotic American to protest in the strongest terms against such a weak, wicked and crabilike policy, and it is still more the duty of every American to protest against the United States Government going into the wholesale slave trade and dooming what might be a great nation to centuries of barbarism and oppression.

The Philippines have been won by our valor; they should be kept for the benefit of our descendants. In keeping them we do not obligate ourselves to surrender anything else, not even the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is an American doctrine applying to the continent of America. The mere fact that we have transoceanic possessions does not militate against the Monroe doctrine; but, on the contrary, strengthens it.

tate against the Monroe doctrine; but, on the contrary, strengthens it.

There seems to be a class of people who want to save the future from itself; who think that the American race has reached its climax; that the coming generations will be degenerates, whom the present wise men must provide for and protect against themselves. Is it not a wiser view that our successors will be capable of managing their own business as well as we manage ours, or even better; and is it not our duty to give them every possible opportunity and leave them unfettered?

New Yone, Aug. 4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

The Philippines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are very much gratified at the course you are taking in regard to our new possessions, the Philippines, and trust that the ountry at large will realize their great importance.

LINN, Mass., Aug. 4. HILLIARD & MERRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I'll bet my life that fifty years from now (in case we keep the Philip-pines) you couldn't get a handful of votes to release them. Keep her up. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The prevalent

feeling among the people evidently is that the Philippines ought not to be turned back under Spanish misrule. But whatever may be said of the tree pedlency to this country of undertaking to establish "good government" over the entire group, it is essential that we do something reasonable and worth The absurdity has more than once been remarked

of retaining a more station (as Manila and a sur-rounding district) after the tremendous labor and expense of sending across the Pacific an army of 20,-000 men.

requires of sending across the Pacine an army of septence of sending across the Pacine an army of the Por humanity's sake, as well as for our own advantage, should not the commission at least insist upon testaining the entire island of Lucon? Might not the Spanish Commissioners be induced to cede to us for money such other of the more important islands of the group as we may find it advantageous to secure? A partial cession by purchase would be a comfortable transaction for Spain and no loss to us in the able transaction for Spain and no loss to us in the end.

A Paranor. NATIONAL SOLDIEBS' HOME, Va., Aug. 4.

"The Blue Rose."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Kindly allow ne to correct an error in the reference in your dramatic column this morning to the play "La Ross matic column this morning to the play "La Rosa Arzurra" ("The Blue Rose"), by Anita Vivanti Chartres, which has just been produced at Bologna, Italy, "The Blue Rose" is not an Italian version of "The Hunt for Happinesa," but is an entirely new play, written only in Italian. At present no English version of it exists. As THE SUS is widely quoted both in this country and abread, it is greatly to the author's interest, in view of arrangements made and pending in regard to both plays, that this mistake should be set right as soon as possible, and I trust to your courtesy to permit me the necessary space for the purpose. I may take the opportunity to add that "The Hunt for Happinese" was not dramatized from the novel, but that the novel was written by Mrs. Chartres from her play.

Sew Your, Aug. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The manner in which packages are delivered at Camp Black is a dis grace. A package was sent on July 27 from New York, and it was received on the 2d of August. A registered letter was sent July 27 and was not received on Aug. 2.

New YORK, Aug. 4.

Delivering Packages and Mail at Camp Black

A Famous Temperance Agitator Made Chaplain. From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Harmshure, Pa., Aug. 3.—Gov. Hastings has ap-pointed Francis Murphy, Pittsburg's famous temperance advocate, chaplain of the Fifth Pennsylvania legiment at Chickamauga. Mr. Murphy takes the place of Chaplain Joseph F. Hartman of Altoona, who resigned a month ago to resume his church dutice. There were a score of applicants for the vacancy, and Mr. Murphy was specially chosen because of his abit-

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

hiladelphia Medical Journal Defines the Surgeon-General's Position-War "Not Naturally a Strictly Hygienic Process." From the Philadelphia Medical Journal, Aug. 6.

We have noted, mostly with silent disap proval and dissent, the tendency in the news pers to criticise the conduct of medical affairs in the present war. This criticism has been about what we expected, for we felt sure at the outbreak of hostilities that the graves problems would have to be met too quickly by the medical department of the army, and that this department would find itself hampered in many ways through no fault of its own. This was bound to give the critics the opportunitie for which they always yearn, to find fault and to display their ignorance.

We are enabled, through the courtesy of Sur geon-General Sternberg, to give a statement o some exact facts that will enlighten the medical public and enable it not only to judge for itself. but also to correct in many ways the erroneous opinions that may be formed by the public at large.

The total number of medical officers allowed by law in time of peace is 193-an inadequate number even then, and entirely insufficient to cope with the requirements of a foreign war Deducting the number of those assigned to staff and general service, and to general ospitals, there are left but 96 experienced army medical officers for service with troops in the field. This deficiency has been met by employing 300 "contract" surgeons from civil practice, and more are being employed every day. Dr. Sternberg says that most of these doctors from civil life are doing good work, and many of them are thoroughly well-equipped physicians and surgeons with ample hospital experience; but it has been impossible to make a careful selection by means of an Examining Board, owing to great pressure of business in the Surgeon-General's office. When we consider the sudden ness of the outbreak of the war and the rapidity of later events, all this is readily understood.

Dr. Sternberg states that Gen. Shafter's army at Tampa was completely equipped with med cal supplies for field service, but owing to in sufficient transportation the commanding Gen eral left behind at Tampa his reserve medical upplies and ambulance corps. Owing to the difficulties of landing supplies at Siboney, the fighting men with guns and rations were landed first, and hurried to the front. The Re lief, loaded to her utmost capacity with medical supplies, arrived at Siboney four days after he fight at El Caney. This was no fault of the Medical Department, which had asked for a ospital ship in good time, but was disap-pointed by an unavoidable delay in securing a suitable vessel and preparing her for service.

The Medical Department did not expect that every wounded man would receive immediate ittention from a surgeon on the field. This is mpracticable, and no acting army makes pro vision for such a large number of surgeons This first aid to the injured was expected to b

impracticable, and no acting army makes provision for such a large number of surgeons. This first aid to the injured was expected to be done by the Bed Cross corps of the army, which has now more than 4,000 men in service, who have been instructed, as well as could be in such short time, to apply a first antiseptic dressing to a wound, and this is all that is, as a rule, required. All the surgeons from the front have testified to the remarkably good results attained with such a dressing, applied by the Red Cross men or even by the soldiers themselves or their comrades. Every soldier carries a "first-aid" packet, and is especially instructed in its use.

Dr. Sternberg claims that his position with reference to sending women nurses with the army in the field has given offence to some members of the Hed Cross Society and that the unjust attacks made upon himself and the department result from this fact. Women nurses are now employed in the general hospitals, where they are giving great satisfaction, but with an army in the field, mobilized for active operation, such nurses, the Surgeon-General claims, are an incumbrance. At the hospitals near Santiago, however, he has now employed nearly 100 immune women nurses. It is evident to our mind that the employment of women nurses on the field of battle, just as on battleships, is a doubtful question, and must be left to the decision of the Surgeon-General and his advisers. He is not opposed to the Bed Cross Society under proper regulations, but he calls our attention to the monstrous fact that many of its so-called nurses had never received any special training to fit them for the duties they were so eager to undertake. The medical profession at large, we doubt not, will entirely agree with Dr. Sternberg that such women have no appropriate place at the front to attend to wounded men. As for tansportation, the Surgeon-General says that the Red Cross Society should have been entirely independent of Government transportation if it expected to fulfil its proper function of a

war is not naturally a strictly hygien war is not naturally a strictly hygienic process. It sometimes makes its own laws, regardless of the best sanitary precautions. When Gen. Shafter was sent into a yellow fever country in the yellow fever season, he probably regarded this disease as he regards bullets—as among the chances of war. His business was to go ahead, to fight and to conquer. To claim, as some critics seem inclined to do, that the medical authorities could under such circumstances, practice successfully the ordinary rules of preventive medicine is to make a captious criticism so proposterous as to need no refutation icism so preposterous as to need no refutation from us. We believe that the Medical Depart-ment of the United States Army is fully alive to its responsibilities, and will maintain its reputation. In the meantime we suggest that it is not wise to talk too much to the man at

Bridge Transportation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I note with interest your editorial in issue of Aug. 3 entitled, " A Mole-Eyed Commissioner," relating to the existing condition of trolley transortation across the bridge.

In this regard we are wholly behind the requirements of the times, our means of transit to and from business being altogether inadequate and not at all in keeping with our scientific, up-to-date manner of doing other things.

The conditions which prevail since the bridge structure has been given to the trolley companies and the elevated roads are disgraceful in the extreme, besides being a hindrance rather than a help to travel. The necessity for quick communication be-

tween these cities must be apparent to all, and the need of a railroad bridge is growing greater every day. It seems to me a pity, however, that the present structure should have been given over to the lawless trolley companies. The uselessness of any effort on the part of

either individual or municipal authority to con-trol and keep within bounds these troller companies has been demonstrated time and again. They break without hesitancy any city ordinance which it may seem to their interest to violate, and it is not at all likely that, having once possessed themselves of the bridge, the gentle-man referred to in your editorial can exert any lasting control over them even if he wishes to

insting control over them even if he wishes to do so.

The original plan to keep the cars 102 feet apart sounded well before possession of the bridge was given, and doubtless indicated to the trustees a tendency toward good behavior on the part of the transit companies; but its utter absurdity must be apparent to all who give the matter a moment's consideration. If the agreement stipulated that the cars should be separated 102 feet 65 inches there would have been just as much probability of its being lived up to as in the first instance, because few, if any, motornesh have any idea of distance measured by the running foot, and it would require the practiced eye of a civil engineer, and one who has had much practice at that, to keep a car even approximately 100 feet from the one preceding it, let alone 102 feet.

On the other hand, if the trolleys are kept at or near that distance apart, and if the present abominable system at the New York terminal continues, the public will suffer from loss of time and insufficient accommodation.

Indeed, everything points to the immediate need of another bridge, a bridge built with adequate room to accommodate travel, a bridge which shall be of sufficient size with ample

commotation.

These two cities should be spanned in at least half a dozen places, and our facilities for getting from one point to another, as before stated, are wholly inadequate now and can be very materially improved.

W. W. HALLOCK.

A Famous Jerseyman

To the Editor of the Sum—Sie: "Brinchle Gum-ney" is a famous Jerseyman of Atlantic City. Lamingburg, Aug. 3. C. E. Durrsherry.

SHEA REPORTS THE BRIDGE SAFE. Pennity May Be Imposed for Running

olley Cars Too Close Together. John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, appeared before the joint Committee on Rail roads and Bridges and Tunnels of the Council yesterday and assured the members that the Brooklyn Bridge was not in danger of falling down as a result of running trolley cars to close together. He declared that the bridge was just as strong now as it was the day it was built, and in support of his statement he submitted a report made to him on the subject by Samuel R. Probasco, the chief engineer of the Bridge Department, as follows:

I beg leave to report that last night (July 28

I beg leave to report that last night (July 28), shortly after 6 o'clock, a horse was overcome by the heat and fell. A crowd of vehicles and trolleys covered the land span and the main span of the bridge from the Brooklyn anchorage to the Brooklyn tower. A very heavy strain was thrown on the overflow stays and the lower chord buckled under. This is not new, and has occurred several times before. We have remedied it by putting timber braces on the chord and transferring the strain onto the next section of the chord, which has obviated any further buckling at that place. I have directed Mr. Dempsey to put these braces in all the chond.

I have caused an examination to be made of the chord.

I have caused an examination to be made of the cables in the towers and at the anchorages, the stiffening trusses and the floor beams, and find that every portion of the bridge, so far as its stability is concerned, is the same as in previous examinations. The overflow stays at the point of connection with the lower chord have in several instances caused a buckling of the two channels forming the chord. This is not new, having been noticed and taken care of before; and as the trusses form no part of the supporting strength of the bridge, which is in the cables alone, it is entirely safe to assume that the bridge is as strong to-day as it has been at any time since its erection.

Councilman Francisco asked Mr. Shea if it

Councilman Francisco asked Mr. Shea if was not possible for the Municipal Assembly to frame an ordinance to prevent the trolley care from running too close together. The Commissioner replied that the agreement between the companies provided that the cars should run at least 102 feet apart, but that if the As sembly passed an ordinance on the subject is would give the police on the bridge power the arrest conductors and motormen who did no keep the prescribed distance.

\$42,000,000 INVOLVED.

Settlement Probable in the Harlem Road' Suit Against the New York Central.

It was said yesterday that a settlement out of court would probably be effected in the contro versy between the New York Central and the Harlem Railroad as to which should profit by the refunding of the \$12,000,000 of mortgage bonds of the Harlem road. In 1872 the Harlen road borrowed \$12,000,000 for twenty-eight years at 7 per cent. interest. When the New York Central leased the Harlem it agreed to pay the fixed charges and a certain dividend.

When it was made clear two years ago that the standard rate of interest for high grade railroad bonds was not more than 3% per cent. the Central decided to refund the bonds issued by the Harlem road. The new bonds were to pay 3% per cent, interest and to run for 100 years. The annual payments on the \$12,000,000 of bonds were thus reduced from \$840,000 to \$420,000. Then the question arose whether the Central or the Harlem road should benefit by the saving of \$420,000 of interest every year by this refunding. It was seen that in the 100 years the bonds were to run the aggregate sum saved would be \$42,000,000. The stockholders of the Harlem road held that the Central was under the obligation to pay 7 per cent. Interest on the bonds, and that any saving which might be effected belonged to the Harlem road. The Central maintained that it had the right to any benefit which resulted from refunding the bonds at a lower rate. A suit was brought to determine the rights of the two companies.

The case was prepared for trial and would have come up in October. About two months ago, however, committees were appointed by the Central and the Harlem to effect a settlement. There were three members from each of bonds were thus reduced from \$840,000 to

ment. There were three members from ear road. The commission so formed has e amined the question carefully, and is said have found a plan by which the controver could be settled. Just what agreement here reached has not yet been made publicult is reported that there has been a comprise between the properties of the properties. nut it is reported that there has been a compro-mise between the two claims. At all events, it is not expected that the case will ever come to trial.

NEW YORK CITY'S SCHOOLS.

An Average of 334,184 Children Taugh Dally at an Annual Cost of \$10,576,770. According to the report of City Superintendent Maxwell of the public schools, for the year children in Greater New York between the ages

ending July 31, 1808, the estimated number of of 5 and 18 years was 702.162, distributed as ollows: Manhattan and the Bronx, 382,000; Brooklyn, 276,662; Queens, 30,000; Richmond. 13,500. The total enrollment of pupils in the schools was 408,329, divided as follows: Man hattan and the Bronx, 270,501; Brooklyn, 163,-636; Queens, 24.047; Richmond, 10.145. The average daily attendance was as follows: Man-

hattan and the Bronx, 187,883, Brooklyn, 120,-654; Queens, 18,621; Richmond, 7,026; a total of 334,184. 654; Queens, 18,621; Richmond, 7,026; a total of 334,184.

The expenditures for all school purposes for the year ending June 30, 1818, were \$10,576, 770.80, of which Manhattan and the Bronx had \$5,024,544.03; Brooklyn, \$3,644,415; Queens, \$600,000, and Richmond, \$355,011.67. The percapita cost for the whole city was \$22,48. The total number of teachers and principals employed was 9,452, of whom 722 were men. To house all the children, 405 schoolhouses were provided, with a total scating capacity of 385,641. The value of these schoolhouses is put at \$23,245,240.28 and the school sites at \$12,035,544.40. The value of all other school property is put down at \$1,897,610.

The number of new schools erected during the year was thirty-two, and fifteen additions, of which Manhattan and the Bronx had seven schools and one additions; Queens, twenty-one schools and four additions, and Richmond, two schools.

B. AND O. REORGANIZATION.

The Plan to Bring About a Foreclosure Said to Be Operative.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.- The plan for the organization of the Baltimore and Ohio Raiload Company is declared operative, over 93% per cent, of the bonds and over 73 per cent, of the stocks of the different companies included in the system having been deposited under the plan and agreement dated June 22. Appli-cation will be made soon for a decree of fore-closure of the main line and branches of the read. It is estimated that it will require at least three months to arrange the details of the proposed sale.

least three months to arrange the details of the proposed sale.

The Pittsburg and Connellsville, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chicago. Akron and Chicago Junction, Somerset and Cambria, and other branch lines will lose their identity in the reorganization, all being included and to be known as the Baltimore and Ohio Balticoad Company. The company will be reorganized under the charter obtained from the last Legislature. lature.

ACCEDES TO ITALY'S DEMANDS. Colombia Agrees to Pay All Claims Proved Against the Cerruti Estate.

Washington, Aug. 5 .- The State Department has been informed that the Government of Colombia has acceded to all the demands of the Italian Government in the Cerruti case, even acknowledging the validity of that part of Pres-Colombia should assume liability for all claims against Cerruti. Colombia has paid the money indemnity provided by the award and is now willing to pay all claims proved against the For some reason bowers. Cerrati estate.

For some reason, however, Italy has not yet consented to accept the proposals of Colombia, although that country has complied with the requirements of Mr. Cleyeland's decree as arbitrator, and, in the opinion of some officials here, has made greater concessions than were required by the award. Italy's warships are still off Cartagena, Colombia, cleared for action.

GOES INTO THE PUSH CART BUSINESS.

A Former Professor of Greck Sets Up in Street Curb Trade in Chicago. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.-Solerias J. Geordiades, a

Greek, yesterday obtained a permit to run a fruit stand and to-day he is retailing bananas, peanuts, pears, and confectionery from his place of business, which consists of a push cart near the south entrance to the Court Hou Geordiades is not an ordinary Greek. He has been the professor of Greek in the faculties of been the professor of Greek in the faculties of colleges in two countries and the private instructor in that language of at least two men who are high in American educational circles as authorities in Greek. Of late years he has found there was no bread and butter in all this knowledge, so he smothered his pride and entered into competition with others of his race who are prospering in the fruit trade. Geordiades is a native of Sparta and is 45 years old.

THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Chicago Tribune In discussing what disposal to make of the Philip-nes some of the President's advisors are said to favor keeping only a coaling station and giving back all the islands to Spain. What good sense is there in such a plan? What was the use in sending Merrita and his appear to Mercia. and his army to Manila? Where is the justice, either to the insurgents, or to Dewey's heroes, or to the to the insurgents, or to leave, and the proposition will not bear inspection, and the more closely it is looked at the more like a shameful blunder it appears. If this is all we are to have in the Philippines

then Dewey's uplended victory might as well never have been won, for Spain could easily have been induced to yield so small a point merely by the pres sure brought to bear in the West Indies. Indeed, it reduces the brilliant achievement of Manila Bay to the level of a cruel blunder-almost a crime. Neither is there any good sense in the proposition to keep only Manila or only the island of Luzon. We should thenceforth have in Spain a vindictive neighbor, ever on the watch to take us at a disadvan-

tile power.

tage or to place her ports at the disposal of some hos-

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A question connected with the Philippines is what will become of them if the United States reserves only a coaling or naval station. One party in Spain questions the utility of keeping the Philippines, foreseeing that insurrection will entail enormous expense. A Madrid paper advises their sale. If France or Germany should be the purchaser, the United States will have simply served to play into their hands. Dewey will have fought the battle and some European power would reap the benefit. The ontlook is that the Philippines will be too heavy a burden for Spain, with no navy to defend them and every island full of irreconcilable insurgents. That they will be transferred to some European country not distinguished by friendliness to us is more than probable if we permit them to go back to Spainrithout restrictions. Europe has lately carved up

the coast of China, and to find the Philippines simi-

larly appropriated will be for us a step backward in-stead of forward. Our proper policy is not to give

away or throw away a legitimate victory valiantly

won. No peace treaty has any chance of acceptance by the people of the United States except one which

puts and keeps every island in the Philippine group

under the American flag. The Philippine Islands must become American territory.

From the Philadelphia Times.

We regard it as a paramount duty in disposing of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific that Spanish despotism shall end there at once and forever. No matter what ultimate disposal shall be made of the Philippines, they should be wrested from the ab solute power of Spain.

From the Peoria Journal The islands must be retained, and the sconer the Administration comes to this conclusion the better the will be for all concerned.

From the Boston Globe. If it is clear-and it seems to be-that Spain is without a navy, with a bankrupt treasury, with a beaten and discredited army and, torn by internal dissen-

sions, could not long hold the Philippines against the

insurgents and would have to parcel them out among

other nations, the propriety of the United States re linquishing them would be doubtful.

From whatever point of view the subject is re-rarded, a decision as to the final disposition of the garded, a decision Pacific islands at this present moment is utterly impossible; the true solution of the problem is found in the suggestions, practically identical, made by Senators Chandler and McEnery-the abandonment of the Philippines by Spain, with their ultimate fair the subject of deliberate consideration.

From the Philadelphia Record. To rehabilitate Spanish rule and leave our allies to

he tender mercies of their enemies would be a crime and an act of treachery that the American nation rould be loath to commit. That the Philippines have no capacity for self-government was shown by the grotesque decrees which Dictator-Presidens Aguinalde has been obliged to issue in order to meet their infantile views of politics.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It would be a gigantic blunder of policy and of poli-tics for the President to follow the timid advice of his Cabinet, if it is correctly reported. Before taking my such precipitate action as they are said to favor, and committing himself to the restoration of the Philippines in the terms of peace he is preparing to dictate to Spain, he should take a few American states men into his counsels.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean

It is manifest destiny. The flag that was raised over the Philippines by Admiral Dewey is to stay there. This is a question of duty for the United States and one of safety for Europe. From the Albany Times-Union. The Philippines would be useful, profitable and

dvantageous to the United States. They should stay under the Stars and Stripes forever.

From the Portland Oregonian tinct kinds of use for the Philippines as a permanent possession. To give over the Philippines would be to throw away our station in the new Pacific world. cheapen the value of Hawaiian appeaation, and to ng of the greatest opportunity eve put in the way of a modern people. Are we bereft of sense, that this unspeakable folly should even be

proposed? Expansion is not only inevitable, but in a large

anner is an accomplished fact. From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, The advocates of a policy of scuttle in the Philip-

nes are being hard put to it for arguments. From the Birmingham Age-Herald. As sentiment crystallizes over this question, it is een that nothing less than one entire island, capable of fortification and strong defence, will do as a nar al station—a station that affords ample and safe anchorage in its chief harbor and room for troops, for docks, for a shipyard, for an American town, on the

land. Anything less than this will not answer the derire of the people. The American portion of the commission will be av sected, too, to see that ten millions of people in the Philippines are not again exposed to the rapacity and

cruelty of unchecked Spanish rule.

If the Administration suspect that the Philippines are a white elephant, and do not know what to do with them, the mercantile and financial elements of the United States seem to have no such doubts. Yes-terday our own Chamber of Commerce made the following statement of its views:

" Resolved. That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, voicing the commercial views of this city, hereby respectfully and carnestly petitions the President to hold and retain under our full control the Philippine Islands and all other islands which are now or may hereafter be acquired in the present war with Spain, with a view to strengthening our trade relations with the Orient, building up a business that belongs to this country, and extending the cause of humanity and civilization, as well as greatly benefiting the people who will thus be brought under our flag." The Fresno Chamber of Commerce took the same

course at almost the same moment, and other commercial bodies have shown a like opinion.

Suppose the United States concluded a treaty of

peace with Spain by which we withdraw all pre tensions in the Philippines after certain concessions have been guaranteed us. Then let us suppose that the insurgents continue their victories Manila, capture the other islands, set up a Government of their own, and flatly disown the treaties made by Spain. What must we do then? Reduce the insurgents? Trust to their magnanimity? Porego our rights? Come trailing home with our armier and ships and forever abandon the fruits of victory? It seems to be a safe conclusion that Spain no onger can hold colonies in distant parts of the world. If the Philippines are not governed by the United States or by an insurgent republic they eventually are certain to pass beneath the control of one or more of the great European powers. Already the fleets of three or four nations are hovering around like burrards over a dying careass, ready at any time to pounce down and tear the quivering flesh to piecea.

If the views of the Republican and part of the Democratic press, the demands of commercial bodies and the common talk of the streets can be cited as majority sentiment, the people are in favor of the annexation of the Philippine group.

After the service. From the Indianapolis Journal.

I don't believe there was a hat in church to-t I didn't see. Except the one that was seemed for the seement